

## MESSAGE AT 12, LAW AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Quick Legislative and Executive Work for Flood Sufferers.

\$200,000 FOR RELIEF.

The Overflowed District in the Red River Valley Is Included in the Appropriation.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED.

Both Houses of Congress Rush the Measure Through, and It Is Immediately Approved by the Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The first business laid before the Senate and House today was the President's message relative to the floods that are now devastating the Mississippi Valley.

Prompt action was taken on the message and the joint resolution making a \$200,000 appropriation for the purpose asked passed through both houses of Congress with a rush and was signed by President pro tem Frye, of the Senate, and Speaker Reed, of

by from two to five feet of water, the cellars are all full and in many cases families have moved to the second and third stories. Farmers along the Red, Ohio and other creeks have lost many head of cattle and large quantities of hay, which the high water, coming very suddenly, washed away. Many bridges and miles of fence are gone. Farmers will be benefited by having their land thoroughly moistened, and if it becomes dry enough to work this month the year's wheat crop will be the greatest ever known in this section.

**Saluda River Overflows.**  
Columbia, S. C., April 7.—Reports from Greenville, S. C., state that the Saluda River overflowed its banks Monday night, drowning three men, all white.

**WOMEN MOB PLUMBERS.**  
Police Called Out to Quell a Disturbance in the Water Famine District of Brownsville.

An unusual phase of the threatened water famine, on Stone avenue, in Brownsville, Brooklyn, developed yesterday when a plumber escaped violence only because of the timely arrival of Police Captain Velsor's men from the Eastern Parkway Station. As told of in the Journal yesterday, nearly two thousand people on the street, from Livonia avenue to Sutter street, were in danger of being entirely deprived of water.

While there was no material improvement late yesterday in the state of affairs, the owners of houses in Stone avenue in the blocks affected have secured the services of plumbers and connections were being made all yesterday between the Long Island Water Company's main and the houses. It became noted about the neighborhood that the plumbers and their assistants were envious of the water company, which the people, on account of the water famine, have agreed to hate sincerely, and then there was trouble.

A crowd of excited individuals, composed mostly of women and children, collected around the men, and in different

## President Urges Relief for Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President's message to Congress urging relief for flood sufferers is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Information which has recently come to me from the Governors of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these States and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that widespread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life, has resulted from the floods which have submerged that section of the country. These are stated, on reliable authority, to be the most destructive floods that have ever devastated the Mississippi Valley, the water being much higher than the highest stage it has reached before. From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., a distance of more than 250 miles by river, it is reported there are now at least fifty towns and villages under water; and a territory extending from 100 miles north of Memphis to 200 miles south and from 50 to 40 miles wide, is submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil with growing crops are included in the submerged territory. In this section alone there are from 50,000 to 60,000 people, whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been drowned. The inhabitants of certain areas threatened with starvation. As a great majority of the sufferers are small farmers, they have thus been left entirely destitute and will be unprepared for work even after the floods have subsided.

The entire Mississippi Valley in Arkansas is flooded, and communication with many points cut off. In Mississippi a like condition exists. The levees in Louisiana, with a single exception, have held; but the water is rising and the situation there is reported as being extremely critical.

Under such circumstances the citizens of these States look for the co-operation and support of the national Government in relieving the pressing cases of destitution for food, clothing and shelter, which are beyond the reach of local efforts. The authorities who have communicated with the Executive recognize that their first and most energetic duty is to provide as far as possible the means of caring for their own citizens; but nearly all of them agree in the opinion that after their resources have been exhausted, a sum aggregating at least \$150,000 and possibly \$200,000 will be required for immediate use.

### Calls for Prompt Action

Precedents are not wanting that in such emergencies as this Congress has taken prompt, generous and intelligent action, involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money, with satisfactory results. In 1874, \$500,000 was appropriated and in 1882 \$550,000 was also appropriated for relief in the same direction, besides large sums in other years.

The Citizens' Relief Committee of Memphis, which has taken prompt action, has already cared for from 6,000 to 7,000 refugees from the flooded districts, and they are still arriving in that city in large numbers daily. Supplies and provisions have been sent to the various points in Arkansas and Mississippi by this committee, but the amount that can be done by these efforts is to merely relieve the most acute cases of suffering. No action has yet been taken for the great majority of the inhabitants living in the interior, whose condition has already been described.

Under these conditions and having exerted themselves to the fullest extent, the local authorities have reluctantly confessed their inability to further cope with this distressing situation made by relief from the Government.

It has therefore seemed to me that the representatives of the people should be promptly informed of the nature and extent of the suffering and needs of those stricken people, and I have communicated these facts in the hope and belief that the legislative branch of the Government will promptly re-enforce the work of the local authorities in the States named.

Executive Mansion, April 7, 1897.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The House, and sent up to the White House for President McKinley's approval. The President promptly signed it. The whole proceeding did not occupy two hours. The message was received at 12 o'clock in the Senate, and the bill was signed and became a law before 2 o'clock.

Secretary Alger, who has acted with the greatest promptness and has already almost completed the arrangements for distribution of the relief fund. By the present plan six army officers will start for Memphis to-day, and, dividing the Mississippi into six sections, will ascertain the needs of the people. Another detail of officers, acting in harmony with the local relief committees, Memphis will be headquarters for the purchase of supplies and distribution. The six districts into which the Mississippi will be divided for the purpose of the work are as follows: From Memphis down to Helena, from Helena down to Greenville, from Greenville down to Vicksburg, from Vicksburg to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Cairo, from Cairo up.

## FLOOD STILL UNCHECKED,

Reports from the Various Districts Show Little Abatement, if Any, Has Taken Place in the Overflow.

Achoha, Miss., April 7.—Water is over three-fourths of the levee and will soon cover all but the very highest places. Many families have been forced to leave their homes and move into box cars furnished by the railroad company.

Word was received that the people between this place and Friar's Point have lost everything they possessed, save their land, they being in a main current from the crevasse at Flower Lake.

**Crisis Awakens St. Louis.**

St. Louis, April 7.—The flood situation at this city is slightly improved since yesterday, the river falling nearly eight inches in the past twenty-four hours. The relief is merely temporary, however, as the Missouri, Des Moines and Illinois rivers are reported still rising and their waters will swell the flood of the big stream.

This crest is expected to reach here in the next few days, and the Mississippi is expected to go at least three feet above the danger line. Reports received from between Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo., show that the Mississippi River is out of its banks in many places and great damage has resulted to farm property.

The condition of affairs in the lower Mississippi Valley is practically unchanged. The reported loss of life near

Quincy, Miss., cannot be confirmed.

**Much Damage Near Sprague.**

Sprague, Wash., April 7.—The southeastern portion of Lincoln County is suffering from the most disastrous floods known in several years. Warm winds are melting the deep snow covering the greater part of the Lincoln and Douglas County watersheds, causing creeks and rivers to overflow their banks.

Business streets of this city are covered

by from two to five feet of water, the cellars are all full and in many cases families have moved to the second and third stories. Farmers along the Red, Ohio and other creeks have lost many head of cattle and large quantities of hay, which the high water, coming very suddenly, washed away. Many bridges and miles of fence are gone. Farmers will be benefited by having their land thoroughly moistened, and if it becomes dry enough to work this month the year's wheat crop will be the greatest ever known in this section.

**Tore Up Hotopp's Sidewalk.**  
His Employees and the Inevading Railroad Men Then Had a Set-to.

Workmen employed by the Jersey City, Hoboken & Rutherford Railway Company yesterday had a clash with the employees of Hotopp & Co., varnish makers, at the foot of First street, Hoboken, that caused the interference of the police.

The railway company has just completed a trestle to span the tracks of the West Shore Railroad Company. The trestle is reached by an incline that runs beside Hotopp & Co.'s works. The railroad workmen, to reach the incline, yesterday morning tore up the sidewalk in front of the varnish works and proceeded to lay tracks, and when Henry Hotopp, the senior member of the firm, ordered them to desist they laughed at him.

Mr. Hotopp called upon his men to stop them, and soon a lively row was in progress. It was assumed the property of a small riot when the police appeared and stopped it.

Later in the day Mr. Hotopp secured an injunction preventing the railroad company from encroaching on his property from Chancellor McGill.

**Death Followed the Coffee.**

Boston, April 7.—D. B. Farr, of this city, an elderly business man, entered Wrentham's restaurant on State street, this morning and jokingly said to the waiter: "I wish to poison myself with a cup of coffee this morning." He was served with the coffee, drank it in a moment and fell back in his chair dead. Dr. Hume called to view the body and pronounced death due to heart disease.

# SIMPSON JOLTS THE CZAR.

## The Kansas Man Quotes Mr. Hutchins and Senator Hoar on the Speaker's Autocratic Ways---Mr. Reed's Reply.

By Alfred Henry Lewis.

Washington, April 7.—Every dog has his day, and this was Jerry Simpson's. The once sockless, now golf stockinged, came early. He bore books and clippings in his arms, with in his heart, aggressively Simpson was loaded for bear. And Reed was the champion Simpson was after.

Simpson, in his raiment, presented the gayest figure on the floor. This statement is needed, because much has been said to create the belief that our Populist is ill arrayed—a man of rags and patches. To-day he was the best dressed citizen in the house. He not mislead, however, there was naught of the garish or gaudy about Simpson.

It was the first meet of the House for several days. The galleries were full. A strong percentage of members were in their seats. This has to do with the newness of many statesmen. There's nothing so consoling as the young member like unto sitting in his seat. Then he feels himself the thunderbolt of power that he really is.

On the heels of a long, fervent prayer—the House needed it—Simpson arose. I could not see his golf socks, they were submerged, as it were, among the desks, but I knew they were where duty called them. Simpson arose and said that his excitement was the fruit of a question of high privilege.

Just then Cannon—and a Quaker guy is Cannon—who, unfortunately for the public, is chief of the Appropriations Committee, when there is any, interrupted Simpson. The floods were rising on the lower Mississippi; the inhabitants were drowned with distress; Cannon would push and punt to their rescue with a resolution.

Simpson yielded. Cannon cut loose his resolution; while Catchings jumped aboard to guide it just as the resolution swung into the House-stream. Unanimous consent for the passage was what Catchings and Cannon asked for. Just then somebody set up a yell from the bank.

It was Walker—Walker from Massachusetts. Walker is almost as great a House disaster as Cannon. Nobody not the very genius of nuisance could equal Cannon, but Walker crowds him hard. Walker set up a hoarse shout from the House shore, Walker is always shouting hoarsely from the shore at everything that goes up or down the channel. Walker wanted to debate the question of rescuing the drowning and staying in the river countries.

"I am against charity," said Walker, "I do not believe in charity." The House laughed at this. Not because it was so funny to hear that Walker didn't believe in charity—his hand clenching in the air like a hawk's talons, showed it—but because it was a truth so well known that it struck the House as a foolish waste of time for Walker to make the statement. So the House laughed, and Walker sat down, humped almost double with his indignation. Then the House passed the resolution with great ardor. If there were any who hesitated over its propriety, Walker's opposition to the measure settled them. They were for it instantly following Walker. No one cares to be caught in the same corral with that statesman if he can help it.

### Simpson's Question of Privilege

In the wake of the resolution and a message from McKinley, which was in its nature a companion piece to the resolution, came again Jerry Simpson.

"A question of high privilege, Mr. Speaker," quoth Simpson, giving his glasses a jaunty position on his nose the better to stare defiance at Reed.

"State it," said Reed, with a clang of the ivory mallet.

Then Simpson caused the clerk to read an editorial from Stillson Hutchins's paper, the Times, wherein Reed was flailed and flayed for the domineering autocrat he is, and the charge made that he (Reed) had usurped the powers of the House.

The reading of all this Reed-directed bitterness didn't go unchallenged. Dingley leaped to his feet, and with a vast air and flourish, snappily objected. Dingley couldn't see where "the privilege" arose. Dingley, by the way, would seem to be grown a bit arrogant of late. I hadn't seen Dingley for fully a week; my last recollection of Dingley is of a modest, rusty little man, who, without saying much and nothing sharp, shone beneath his honors as quietly and as humbly as a toad under a cabbage leaf. But to-day Dingley bounded to his feet in quite a warlike humor. And it was as surprising, too, as if a rabbit had attacked. Dingley might better look out. Simpson is a hard old porcupine. Dingley will get severely



Statesman Simpson Unloading His Views on Speaker Reed.

quilled if he fools around Simpson. If any gentleman doubts whether Simpson is a hot, live subject or no, he is invited to approach and lift one of Simpson's griddles.

But Reed, for the sake of appearance, refused to sympathize with Dingley's objection. The Speaker waived to Simpson to proceed. The Speaker didn't like it, as we of the gallery might tell by looking down at his head. There is a space the size of a saucer on Reed's head, where he hasn't had luck with his hair; the growth is sparse and melancholy. This saucer space was of a red, not to say of a perturbed hue. By this storm signal we of the press, perched over the Speaker's angry crown, knew how that potentate was much chafed by Simpson.

### Hoar Follows Hutchins.

Reed gulped his wrath and motioned Simpson to go on, which the Populist leader did blithely. Following the hot iron of the Stillson Hutchins editorial, Simpson read from Hoar, who had abandoned his championship of Spain long enough to say in the forum that the House was in an abject state; that the Speaker was all there was to the House show. Whereas Hutchins had displayed Reed as an autocrat, Hoar exhibited the House as the uncomplaining ass. Reed had harassed it, owned it, and was clubbing it driving it on his own missions, in his own business, his own way. Hoar in the forum thanked the skies that the Senate was not like the House. Dingley didn't dare object to what Hoar said, and Reed sat silent. So Simpson got through that part unchallenged.

Then Simpson launched into denunciation of Reed on his own unbridled brow. He did a good job at that. Simpson swarmed all over Reed. He exposed him as a despot, and expressed his warm contempt for despots. Simpson read from House Rule No. 10. It declared that when a new Congress assembled the Speaker's soon as his calling and election was assured, should appoint the committees. This Congress had been in session since March 15; Reed had made no committees. He preferred by this sin of omission, this plain crime against House law, to keep all House power in his own lap, to knit or unravel the affairs of state as his whim, caprice or interest might suggest. Reed had disfranchised the House; robbed every member of his right. As matters stood Reed was the House, the whole House; the members were the merest pawns of politics, permitted to sit in House seats and draw House salaries, but debarred from all voice or influence in House work. This and much more to the same true and pungent end did Simpson say.

At intervals a person unknown to me made divers gasping efforts to stem the rushing tide of Simpson's accusing invectives. I asked of a neighbor the unknown's name and was told he was one Steele, of Indiana. Whatever his name may be he was swept from his feet each time he interrupted the turbid currents of Simpson's views as he poured them forth, and at last Steele could only cling to his seat and wait until the fresher subsided. There was something in Steele's interference which reminded one of the first and second interferences of Noah's dove with that other flood.

When Simpson got through he had left nothing to say. He had pilloried Reed for what he is, a usurper of House right and privilege.

### Reed Makes His Explanation.

Following Simpson came Reed himself, who spoke from the chair. His tones were low and his words filed forth from his mouth at funeral pace. Evidently Reed had the brake on, was retreating, as it might be stated, his temper by the tail. It wouldn't do for "the Speaker" to be angry, don't you know.

Reed quoted Blaine, whom all his life he hated, as authority for what he did. As if one despotism justified a second. Then he laid the whole blame on the House. It could correct him if he did wrong, guide him if he went wrong. He was ready to answer the will of the House. Until the House moved he (Reed) would assume that it endorsed his usurpation of its powers, his insults to its dignity, with its full name.

Then Reed paused and glanced at the Republicans out of his snail, seal-like eyes, while his round visage shone like a new saucer on the hot anger that burned about his heart. Reed swept the Republican side with his eyes, flame colored as the sun. He was looking for the man of his party who would have the honesty and hardihood to demand House rights under the rules against the Speaker's wish. But the bold heart didn't beat on the Republican side. Cowed and whipped and submissive, these spaniels of party crouched in their seats, and at last broke into a little hysterical flutter of applause like the beating of bird's wings, to cover their shame.

### Bailey Disposed to Be Utilitarian.

After the blow was over I asked Bailey, the Democratic leader, what he thought of Simpson's assault on the Czar. Bailey said Simpson was right. Rule 10 was being violated, the House committees should be named. Bailey, however, holding as he did that the greatest public disaster was legislation by Republicans, would make no objection. The longer the black party lay becalmed, whether by the tyranny of Reed or the timid ignorance of its House members, the better for the world at large. So said Bailey. To shove the Republicans from shore would be like launching a fire ship to burn and scorch the best and growing interests of the land. Bailey, so far as he was concerned, did not regard it as part of his duty so to do. And Bailey reasoned well. Simpson, who is chief of the twenty-five Populists in the House, takes, however, a differing view. And as he gave grim notice at the wind-up that hereafter he would prevent all business by unanimous consent. It is sorely likely that Reed has not had the last of Simpson, and that one man at least will from now stand squarely in the course of Reed's tyranny. And we all in this crusade wish Simpson well.

# CRETANS BEGIN WAR IN EARNEST. GEN. SANGULY UNDER ARREST.

Fierce Attack Made on Turkish Outposts at Candia. Taken into Custody on Complaint of the Spanish Vice-Consul.

KISAMO IS THREATENED. PLANNED TO GO TO CUBA.

Admirals Notified That the Insurgents Will Try to Capture the Place. The Cuban Accused of Fitting Out a Filibustering Expedition.

ATHENS IS GROWING CALMER. LECHUGA IS ALSO ARRESTED.

Warning Notes of the Powers, However, Have Little Effect—News-papers Criticise the Clamor for War. The Same Charge Brought Against Him—Both of the Cubans Released on Light Bail.

Canea, Crete, April 7.—Brisk fighting took place to-day outside of Candia. The insurgents, in considerable strength, advanced from four points, and attacked the Turkish outposts. The latter maintained their positions, with the loss of two men killed and eleven wounded.

The insurgents of the vicinity of Kisamo at the western end of the island, have written to the foreign admirals notifying the latter that they are projecting an attack upon the fort at Kisamo. The Turkish garrison there has asked for assistance.

Two thousand insurgents have gathered around Sitia, at the eastern end of the island, and a French war ship has landed five guns in anticipation of an attack upon that place.

**Athens Growing Quieter.**

Athens, April 7.—The identical notes of warning delivered yesterday by the representatives of the powers to M. Skouzes, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, have had very little appreciable effect. The newspapers to-day declare that they are really of no practical value in rendering the issues more certain, because Greece is well aware that the agreement between the powers is quite factitious.

A complete calm characterizes the whole city to-day, although placards have been posted in many places, strongly advocating war. This evening military patrols paraded the principal streets. The evening newspapers censure the clamor for war.

The national fête was celebrated at Larnaca, island of Cyprus, yesterday amid the greatest excitement. At the various meetings, which were held there, the resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding a union of Cyprus and Crete with Greece, and in the evening a torchlight procession paraded the streets bearing banners and transparencies with inscriptions of similar tenor.

**English Nurses for Crete.**

London, April 7.—Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the social reformer, and six nurses will start for the island of Crete to-morrow. Lady Henry Somerset and B. F. Kelth, of Boston, are financing the mission.

The Serbian Minister, here, Tchedomil Mijatovich, to-day denied the report that an alliance had been concluded between Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro.

**Will Select a Governor.**

Berlin, April 7.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the powers have instructed their diplomatic representatives there to decide among themselves in regard to the appointment of a temporary military governor for Crete.

**Canevaro Has Not Resigned.**

Rome, April 7.—It is semi-officially denied that Admiral Canevaro has resigned or that he has been recalled from command of the international squadron in Crete waters.

The Italian Government is disinclined to send reinforcements of troops to Crete, and it now seems probable that no more men will be sent.

Toulon, April 7.—Three hundred infantry will embark from here to-morrow to reinforce the French troops in Crete.

**GOELET'S MEET VICTORIA.**

The New Yorkers Presented to the Queen on Board the Prince of Wales's Yacht.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Nice, April 7.—Queen Victoria to-day visited the Prince of Wales on board the Britannia. The yacht, the White Lady, was alongside, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, who were on board, were received on the Britannia and presented to the Queen and the Princess Henry of Battenberg. This unquestionably denotes that Mr. Goelet is high in the good graces of the Prince.

**BROKERS CLAIM DAMAGES.**

Large Sum Wanted from a Member of Parliament for Libel.

London, April 7.—Riddale & Moore, stock brokers and members of the London Stock Exchange, began action for libel to-day against Robert Paterson Houston, M. P., claiming £50,000 damages.

The alleged libel was contained in a letter written by Mr. Houston, who is the head of the firm of R. P. Houston & Co., steamship owners and merchants, of Liverpool and London, to the secretary of the Stock Exchange, in which he intimated that it might be necessary for Mr. Riddale to declare himself a defaulter, owing to his questionable action in connection with 200 Lady Hampton shares which had been entrusted to him.

**Foreign Notes of Interest.**

The Agricultural Marks bill, which will prevent the sale of foreign meat and cheese as genuine British products in England, passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

British papers are carefully watched to prevent the shipment of war material to the Transvaal and Cote.

Notice has been given in the Italian Chamber of Deputies of questions regarding the proposed duties in the American tariff bill on oranges and lemons, and the effect thereof on the Italian production.

**Wisconsin's Supreme Justice Re-elected.**

Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—Wisconsin voters re-elected without opposition Robert D. Marshall an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed himself. Republican members of the Legislature were elected in these cities: Merrill, Ripon, Elgin, Falls, Vilgoon, Mineral Point, Argosha, Dodge, Beaver Falls, Lake Geneva, Sparta, Tomah, Menominee, Plymouth, Chippewa Falls and New Lisbon. The Democrats secured the following cities: Watertown, Hudson, Medford, Prairie du Chien, Beaver Dam, Chilton and Fountain City.

## HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

### WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized, it stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.